ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC. MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

Opening of the Peace Conferences.

The United States Mail steamer Baltic, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, Feb. 20, arrived at this pert on Tuesday morning about 101 o'clock.

The Baltic reports that on Wednesay, Feb. 27 when in latitude 46° 10', longitude 74° 11', fell in with a large field of heavy ice, and was compelled to run 156 miles to the southward to clear it; also, passed a large number of heavy icebergs extending as far south as latitude 43° 30' and west to longitude 50°.

Mr. William Moore, a passenger, died on the 10th of February, on the voyage to Liverpool.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool at 8:05 on the morn ing of Monday, Feb. 18.

The screw steamer Edinburgh arrived in the Clyde, on Friday, the 15th of February, in twelve days from New-York.

There is an entire absence of news, of and interest, excepting the following piece of "milite ve intelli-

excepting the following piece of "milit" y intemgence." The London Times says, states the head
of military news:

"In addition to the 80th Regiment and a bastalion
of the Rifles which are alwait to be dispatched to Canada, it is understood to be the intention of the British
Government to send out several other regiments to
British North America, so as to form a powerful force
in that country. In anticipation of this step being
taken, it is rumored that almost every regiment now
stached to the home stoom has received private in
timation that their secrees may be required in Canada; and suche early notice has been given in order
that the regimental clothing, which is made expressly
for that station, may be in readiness in case the exigencies of the service should require a large body of
troops to be moved to that country."

The Liverpool Corron Market has been strength
ened by the advices received by the Africa, without,

ened by the advices received by the Africa, without however, imparting any animation. Speculators, though operating to a fair extent, were not large, buy ers, and spinners having taken a considerable quantity during the past fortnight, now purchase more moderately. Sales of three days—Saturday, Monday and Tuesday-27,000 bales, including 6,000 on speculation, and 2,500 export. Prices are unchanged from last advices. The demand now runs chiefly on the good ordinary to middling qualities, the better descriptions being rather neglected; lower grades, which hitherto were comparatively dear on account of their scarcity, are getting more abundant, having formed the bulk of the late arrivals, and they can now be bought on rather easier terms. The Manchester market had been quiet, but prices steady. BREAD-STUFFS were in rather better demand; Western Canal Flour sold at 34/2/35/; Philadelphia and Baltimore 37/2/39/. WHEAT was also in better inquiry. Indian Cons has improved to 33/6 for mixed. A good business has been done in lower qualities of BEEF at 100/, and of finer qualities, in retail, at 120/. Western PORK has made st /3 \$ bbl. Bacon, with fair demand, ranged from 51/ #54/. LARD was unsetbled, and prices irregular—55/\$\pi 56/\$ is the nearest quotation. Tallow flat, and little doing. A few tierces of fine American CLOVERSEED realized 70/ & cwt. RICE continued much depressed. TEA stendy and unchanged. Sugar opened rather dull, but improved. The Meney MARKET continued extremely tight, the demand being in excess of the supply. The new loan is announced, of five millions sterling, with a funding of exchequer bills to the extent of three millions. As these amounts have to be paid in five installments, in course of the next two months, we may expect the de mand will continue active, and the market stringent; but on the other hand considerable quantities of silver have been received, and gold to a large amount is overdue from Australia. Consons improved, on the announcement of the loan, to 911, but afterward declined to sol @903, at which quotations they close.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856. The members of the Peace Conference are arriving at Paris one by one. Brunow, Buol and Clarendon have already come; Orloff and Cavour are expected within the next few days, but Ali Pasha can scarcely arrive before Thursday or Friday. ening of the Conferences has therefore been deferred to Saturday, or, it may be eventually, to Monday next. This time the diplomatic world keeps the secret so well that the political papers cannot with any appearance of plausibility make out the real position of affairs. At Vienna they speak no longer of the probability but of the certainty of peace; the Emperor is disbanding a portion of his army, and the politicians, though admitting that England may set up pretensions unacceptable to Russia, are sure that France and Austria can force England into the acceptance of whatever they may consider fair. The Emperor of France is reported to have said that the conditions of peace must be such as can be accepted the Czar without humiliation, and again, that by the Czar without humiliation, and again, that the Conferences must be conducted without hag-gling, and not into lawyer-like manner. The Endish papers, on the contrary, announce semi-officially that there exists the most complete under standing and union between the Cabinets of St. James's and the Tuilleries, and that their course e uniform, firm, and dignified, proceeding from a sincere wish for peace, but not to a continuation of the war should Russia not accept the propositions of the Allies in a candid and straightforward manner. As to the real meaning of the vague Fifth Point in respect to which England and France are said to have already agreed, nothing has yet cored out. Some say that it will con-nist in the re-establishment of the constitution of Poland, as was mentioned in the treaty of 1815. while others believe it to be an abstract principle to be conceded by Russia, viz: that the Czar will not threaten either Turkey or Sweden and Denmark, with hostilities, nor back any negotiations with those countries by assembling armies. Others again believe the influence of Rus Germany may perhaps be limited some how; while Sardinia wishes to bring the Italian question before the Conferences. In fact, though the war has not extended all over Europe, people believe now that the negotiations must take the state of the Continent into consideration, and remove the causes of discontent which reign from the Pillars of Hercules to the Ural. Of course all those wishes are Utopian, but it is very probable that in case the preliminaries of peace should be signed, and an armistice be concluded, the Conferences may be transformed into a European Con gress, which would cover a much wider ground

than the Oriental question.

The Emperor of Austria has lately contributed 30,000 florins from his own pocket toward the where the reverend fathers are now again openly to reappear in their official frocks, after an exile of nearly a whole century. Their great patron in Austria is the Archduke Maximilian Este, who has maintained them at Linz for at least twenty-Eve years, in order to accustom the Austrians, little by little, to the sight of that notorious order, expelled from the Empire by the Archduke dmother, Maria Therese.

The amnesty granted to the Lombards by the Emperor is rather shabby, if we are to believe the Sardinian papers, stating that the emigraphs an papers, stating that the emigrants are to t their estates back if they return to Milan and sume their citizenship, including the eath of allegiance, within one year. Should they decline it,

The negetlations between Rome and Vienna have been respend as to the interpretation of the Concerdat; the Italian Bishops have become quite unruly and have even dared to claim from Marshal Radeinky the evacuation of a dozen barracks under the plea that originally they had been convents and numeries, confiscated by the State, and according to the Concordat to be restored to

the Church.

There is little news from the seat of war. The Allies have destroyed Fort Nicholas at Sevastopol and are about to blow up the barracks, that no fortification may be left standing at the time when the armistice is signed. The Turks in Asia have had to evacuate Sugdidi, where the Russians burned the palace of the Princess Dadian, lineal representative of the Mingrelian Kings, because she had hospitably received Omer Pasha at her resi-

dence.

The Police bill of Sir George Grey, favorably received in the House of Commons, created the most serious agitation throughout the country, as soon as the centralizing kernel was discovered under its as the centralizing kernel was discovered under its liberal verbiage. Crowded meetings are held ev-erywhere, and it is very probable that the Minis-ters will be defeated at the second reading of the bill. It is clear that the English cannot be deceived by centralizing measures, introduced with plausible preambles, and backed by Whig politicians who make use of their traditional love of liberty to transform the English Constitution into a Police system and inaugurate an enlightened despotism.

Though the public in general are most anxious to have the difficulties with the United States settled as epacitly as possible, still the Government begin to back their diplomacy by armaments, and in addition to the eighty-sixth regiment and a battalion of the Rife Corps, which are about to be dis-patched to Canada, it is understood to be the intention to send out several other regiments to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country.

THE WAR.

THE CONFERENCES. The opening of the Conferences at Paris remain-fixed for Saturday, the 23d of February. Baron Brunow has already seen some of his friends, political as well as personal. Though not communicative, he is reported to have said that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace; but that if peace be not made without loss of time-if all be not over within three weeks or a month from the opening of the Conferences, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question. Count Cavour, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Conferences, arrived at Paris on the 15th inst, accompanied by a secretary and two attaches. He alighted at the Hotel du Rhin, Place Vendome. The persons who ascompany him are the Marquis Centurione, Sceretary of Legation: Signor de Nigra, an officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pied-mont; and the Marquis Aynard de Cavour, a diplomotic attaché, nephew of the Plenipotentiary. Count Buol arrived early on Sunday morning, and has taken up his quarters at the Hotel Bristol, Place Vendome. He is accompanied by Baron Meysenburg, M. de Kletzrl, Count Czeceny, Secretay of Legation; and by M. Buhl and Baron Werner as Secretaries. Lend Clarendon arrived on Saturday, midnight, and took up his quarters at the new Hotel da Louvre, Messes, Fane, Spring Rice, Vivian, Lester, of the Foreign Department, and Ponsonby, his private secretary, accompany him. Clarendon, in company with Lord Cowley had a private interview with the Emperor immedi ately on arrival. Count Orloff is reported to have just arrived, and Aali Pasha is alone wanting to make the Congress complete.

THE CRIMEA.

Letters from the Crimen are dated February 4, and state that the Russians continued to fire heavily from Fort Constantine. It was said that five thousand English were about to leave the Crimes for home, but a draft of three thousand was expected from Malta a draft of three thousand was expected from Malta in their place. The health of the armies was remarkably good. Fresh meat was scarce in the Sardinian camp, but sait provisions plenty. The remainder of the Turkish cavalry had embarked at Eupatoria. Gen. Lüders reports to his Government, of date January 26, that the French continued to fortify the Bay of Kamiesch. He also mentions that some skirmishes had taken place between the advanced posts on the left of the Russian army and the Allies. On the 4th, the French engineers blew up Fort Nicholas with complete success.

DEMOLITION OF FORT NICHOLAS.

DEMOLITION OF FORT NICHOLAS.

Cerrespondence of The London Daily News.

CAMP, Sevastorot, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 18-56.

Yesterday, about 11 o'clock in the afternoon, the Russian Fort Nicholas was utterly destroyed by the French engineers. This immense work, calculated to receive an armament of 192 guns, was one of the most conspicuous objects in approaching Sevastopolas well from its peculiar form as the long extent of ground which it covered, and was, perhaps, the most celebrated of the fortifications in the Russian territory on the Black Sea, excepting Fort Constantine. This latter fort, though by no means of the same magnitude, has become famous on account of the celebrated bombardment to famous on account of the celebrated bombardment to which it was subjected in 1834 by the allied fleet, and has the reputation of having been more solidly constructed. Fort Nicholas, which occupied nearly the whole of the premontory of land dividing the south harbor from Artillery Bay, commanded the entrance to the roadstead, and swept with its guns the whole surface of the water, thence to the South Harbor Itself. Looking toward the sea, it exhibited a plain stone front, with two lines of embrasness at regular intervals, one above the other—the monotonous appearance of the long lines being broken only by a central projection and observatory above. To the east of the central projection the guns were in three tiers, the uppermost tier being on the roof; but in the western half, that nearest to Artillery Bay, there were only two tiers, and none on the roof. famous on account of the celebrated bon Bay, there were only two tiers, and none on the root Seen in reverse, the appearance was that of two lon-galleries, one above the other—the side toward th galleries, one above the other—the side toward the spectator being built so as to show a succession of arched openings, with balustrades. These arches corresponded with the bomb-proof casemates, each of which was prepared to receive one gun. Its general form was that of a horse shoe, the east end being the most curved, and the part of the plain solid masonry of the front which was thus brought into view near the opening of the South Harbor formed a striking content to the view of a person looking from the hights. opening of the South Harbor formed a straing con-trast, to the view of a person looking from the hights above the town, with the light and elegant series et ar-cades which characterized the remainder of the struc-ture. It was always one of the first buildings which was noticed by a stranger going toward Sevastopol by the Woronzoff road; and one reason of this was, besides those already named, that it bounded the view of the town, for a considerable space, toward the sea. Its outline was thus strongly marked by the surface of water beyond. On account of its strength and distance from the approaches, the women and children who remained in Sevastopol at the commencement of the siege, were removed to this fors for protection. Subsequently it was for some months the residence of General Osten-Sacken, General Todishan, and the officers of the strength of the residence of General Osten-Sacken, General Tedileben, and other officers of distraction. There were
always many troops here, it being one of the places
where reserves were kept in case of emergency.
There were also here a temporary church, hospitals,
apartments for the Sisters of Mercy, and numerous
offices. For some time a market was held on the
narrow strip of shore between Fort Nicholas and the
bay, and the sellers coming over by boats from the
north side. The stalls and booths could be seen
plainly from our ships stationed to watch the harbor.
Yesterday it was known to a limited number of Enclish officers and others that the last day of Fort

thish officers and others that the last day of Fort Nicholas had come. The French had fixed on an early oour in the afternoon for its entire demolition. It was no secret in camp that they had been mining with the ntention of blowing it up at an early date. The pre-rise time fixed for the event appeared to have been communicated very freely both to Sardinian and French communicated very freely both to Sardinian and French officers, juding from the number who were seen arriving toward 1 o'clock along the Woronsoff road. This concourse, together with General Codrington, passing by with his staff, attracted attention among the camps in front; and it became quite evident to all that something unusual was about to take place, when, short ly afterward, the French Marshal passed also. He drove by in the usual low phaeton drawn by four greys, with soldiers in uniform, en postition, and accompanied by an escort of cavalry. Two French officers, and Colonel the Hon. G. Foley, attached to Marshal Pelissier's staff, were with him. In a short time the top of Frenchman's Hill, and the high ground at Catheart's Hill and near the Victoria Redoubt, were occupied by large groups of British high ground at Catheart's Hill and near the victors. Redoubt, were occupied by large groups of British officers and soldiers. Lines of men were also seen making their way by the old site of the Kamtschatke Redoubt, and toward the earthworks on the Malakof Hill. Gen. Codrington passed on to the town; Marshal Penssier took up as station at the well-known spot on on Frenchman's Hill which was used during the prog-ress of the siege as an observatory, and which was generally spoken of as the "look-out near the Picket-house." This point had the advantage not only of a

good view of the town and Fort Nicholas, but also em-braced a comprehensive panoramic view of the fortifi-cations along the north side of the roadstead. A vast number of French and English officers assembled at

this spot.

The weather was as fine as during the two or three preceding days it had been stormy and disagreeable. It was scarcely possible that a more favorable day could occur for such a spectacle. The air was so brilliantly clear that every outline was sharply defined of the buildings in the town, and every fort and earthwork on the north side was plainly visible. The water of the roadstead was as smooth and calm as a lake. The topmasts of the sunken ships, and in some instances the yards and cordage, stood out from the water without the slightest evidence of movement, or causing the least ripple of the surface. The sea outside seemed equally smooth; its uniform dark blue color being broken only by a white line where the waves were breaking on the shoals beyond Fort Constantine. There was came from the north. The ground was covered by a thin layer of snow, and in the shade it was still freezing, so that the crisp surface crackled under the pressure of the foot; elsewhere the sun, which was shining brightly, caused a slight thaw. Altogether it was one of the most exhibitaring days and best fitted for exercise that we have had for a long time past; and this, no doubt, was one of the reasons which aided in determining so many Sardinian officers and others to come all the distance from Chorgoun and Kamara to see the explosion.

At first, while the concourse of spectators were assembling on the hights, not a gan was fired from the status does . The silence continued uninterranted for The weather was as fine as during the two or three

and Kamara to see the explosion.

At first, while the concourse of spectators were assembling on the hights, not a gan was fired from the north side. The silence continued uninterrapted for twenty minutes or upward, excepting by the sound of one discharge toward lakermann. By means of a telescope the Russians could be observed gathering about the batteries, standing in the embrasures by their guns, and collected in small groups on the hights. They appeared to be eyeing us and wondering for what object so many horsemen and pedestrians were assembled. They must have seen distinctly the solders running, and riders galloping, over the crests of the hills and along the slopes. Presently a white spot appeared at one of the lower batteries. This expanded and slowly curled away, and then came the report of the gun. The same thing was immediately repeated at another battery, a short distance of, and then came a large puff of smoke, which rose in brilliant whiteness, and another loud report from Fort Michael. This last was probably from a large mortar. The concussion of the shot and the bursting of the shell were heard among the building shelow, on the Karabelmaya side. From this time for some ten minutes or so, a moderate fire was been my from the porth side. The Russians were evitime for some tes minutes or so, a moderate fire was kept up from the north side. The Russians were evidently in complete uncertainty respecting what was about to happen on the south side. They directed all their fire toward the Dockyard, not knowing perhaps that the destruction of the docks had been completed, that the destruction of the docks had been completed, and thinking that some operations were in progress in their neighborhood. This fire was going on, and serving to distract a little the attention of the spectators, who were assembled in great numbers, when a sudden exclamation among the crowds drew alleyes toward Fort Nicholas. The gaze of the enemy was equally faccinated toward the same direction, and all firing from their batteries ceased. From the west extremity of from their batteries ceased. From the west extremity of the long fort, partly concealed from our view by other buildings, was slowly rising and swelling a huge, dense cloud of smoke, which, as it rose and spread, enveloped all the neighborhood in a thick fog. At the same time came a slight sensation of trembling of the ground, and a dull, rumbling sound like a distant clap of thunder. It was not loud, and there was no echo. and a dull, rumbling sound like a distant clap of thunder. It was not loud, and there was no echo. While watching this scene the massive-looking east end, where it turned round toward the south harbor, and the arched galleries for some distance toward the center—all very conspicuous as the sun was lighting up the white stone—of which they were built, and without anything to intercept a full view of their structure—appeared suddenly to be split and rent asunder, and as the walls fell and dissolved away great blasts of smoke and dust rose out of the ground and stood in their stead. It was a most exciting sight to witness such destraction accomplished, noiselessly, as it seemed at a distance, and as if by magic, for there was no visible human agency, in the midst of a bright still atmosphere, and therefore without any of the usual concomitant circumstances of a natural convulsion.

The cloud which rose from this end of the building was very dark—almost black in the center. It rolled and dilated over the ground from whence it had issued, but ascended very gradually. A thick sprinkling of white spots in the water of the roadstead showed that fragments of stones were falling there; and as they continued for many seconds after the explosion, some of them had evidently been projected to a great hight. Nearly five minutes must have elapsed after this second discharge, the great canopies of smoke were bending over toward the town, the

to a great ingil.

clapsed after this second discharge, the great canopies of snoke were bending over toward the town, the spectators were remarking that only the two ends of the fort had been blown up, when another explosion took place on the west side, and was succeeded, almost immediately afterward, by a fourth, at what the state of the two recents from these almost immediately atterward, by a fourth, at what remained of the east end. The two reports from these explosions seemed londer than the reports which had followed the two former blasts. Still a part of the fort remained upright, and between the dark folds of drapery which shrouded the wide spaces left vacant by the fall of the two wings might still be seen, though mistily, the high central tower and observatory. These did not exist long. A fifth and then a sixth mine was sprung, and the whole of the gigantic work which, not long ago, stood offering defiance to the navies of the whole world, was leveled to the ground. The clouds of smoke cleared away slowly, and, driven gently by the breeze from the north, passed overthe runs of the town, for a time enveloping it in fog and throwing it into dark shadow. The removal of the accustomed outline, and the long gap which was left by the destruction of the fort, was then seen to have changed in its most striking feature the aspect of the whole town of Sevastopol, and to have left it more wrecked in appearance than ever.

As an engineering operation the success was comemained of the east end. The two reports from these

wrecked in appearance than ever.

As an engineering operation the success was complete. Not one stone is left above another to define the nature or form of the building which so lately existed on the site of the long line of ruined heaps left by the explosion. The destruction of Fort Paul, at the opposite point of entrance to the south harbor, was a comparatively easy task; for it was a lofty building and its has was very limited in area. was a comparatively easy task, for a way a soil, building, and its base was very limited in area. The French engineers say that Fort Nicholas was by means so solid and firm a structure as it appeared to be, for the cut stone was confined in a great degree to the outer walls, and to other parts where deception. could not be easily practiced. The interstices, and occasionally large spaces in the masonry of the walls, were filled up with rubble and small loose fragments of stone. It has also been stated by Polish officers who have fallen into the hands of the Allies, and who had been quartered in this fort, that experiments were made, when the invasion of the Crimea was first talked of, to ascertain what amount of concussion the building could stand, and it was then found, with one gun only in every third or fourth casemate, that the walls

affered very considerably.

The Russians did not resume the firing from the The Russians did not resume the firing from the north side for some considerable time—nearly half an hour—after the blowing up of Fort Nicholas. They subsequently kept up a dropping fire for the remainder of the day, seemingly directing their shots at random through the town and suburb. It was generally expected that a very heavy bombardment would have been opened, similar to that which occurred on the evening of the 29th ultimo, and which was described in my last letter. Although the immediate intention and object of the very heavy fire which was poured into the town on that date is not yet known, it is now very generally believed that Russian boats were crossing at the time it first occurred. Several officers, as well as the men at the Fort Paul Guard, assert that they distinctly counted six boats on the water. Whether a distinctly counted six boats on the water. Whether a daring attempt was about to be made to cut off this guard, and that it was interrupted by the vigilance of sentry and the musketry fire which followed, v probably remain a mere matter of surmice. Some additional precautions have been taken in consequence of the occurrence alluded to.

Letters from Batoum of January 54, state that the lunisian troops had suffered much from the effects of imate, and were reduced to one fourth of their orig nal numbers. It is proposed to send the remainde back to Tunis. Omer Pasha has 32,000 men with him

back to Tunis. Other Passa has 52,000 men with him at Redout Kale.

Advices via Vienna mention a meeting between the Turks and Russians, on the 5th January, near Zugdidi. Six battahons surprised a battalion of Turks. The Turks retreated, leaving ten guns and all their baggage, and the Russians burned the Pasha's palace and vera villages.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Constantinople advices of the 7th mention that the Conferences respecting the Constitution of the Danupian Principalities have been suspended, in conse quence of difficulties which have arisen, and it is stated hat the question will be decided at the Paris Conferences. The twenty-one articles embodying the rights and privileges of Christians under the jurisdiction of the Porte, will be sent to Paris, in order that they may be annexed to the general treaty of peace. The following are said, by telegraph to be the heads of this Turksh Reform Bill, and all have been sanctioned by the sultan: Ast. I - Maintenance of the batti-scheriff of Gulhanen. II—Guaranty of ancient ecclesiastical privileges to the Greek and Armenian Churches. III—De prives the Fatriarchate of temporal and judicial power.

IV—Equality of all religions. V—Abolition of persecution or punishment on account of change of reliron. VI—Admission of Christians to State offices,

VII—Introduction of civil tobutate for the Rayana.

VIII—The existing civil and criminal laws to be collected into one code or digest. IX—Code of laws to be promulgated in all the languages of the empire, X—Prison reform. XI—Pohee reform. XII—Recruiting among the Rayabs (military service to be open to Christians.) XIII—Christians may receive military honors. XIV—Reform of the provincial authorities. XV—Right of Franks to possess real estate in Turkey. XVI—Direct taution. XVII—Improvement of highways. XVIII—Public budget. XIX—Christians to be represented in the Council of State. XX—Establishment of a credit bank for commerce. XXI—Reform of the currency.

AUSTRIA'S PROPOSALS TO THE GERMANIC

AUSTRIA'S PROPOSALS TO THE GERMANIC DIET.

The Indépendance Beige publishes the text of the declaration as to the peace propositions presented to the Germanic Diet at Frankfort by Austria, on the 7th of February, as follows:

"In conformity with the orders of his Court, the Imperial Envoy, presiding at the Diet, has the honor to deliver to the distinguished Assembly copies of a dispatch addressed by the Imperial Cabinet on the 18th Dec. last to Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Envoy at St. Petersburg, and of a document from the Russian Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, dated Jan. 16, and addressed to Count Esterhazy.

"The Diet will observe by these documents that the Imperial Court, after putting itself in agreement with the Governments of France and Great Britain upon the preliminaries of a peace, which those Powers find in conformity with the object of their alliance and the general interests of Europe, has urgently recommended the acceptance of these conditions to the Court of St. Petersburg, and that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, moved by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to his empire and to the world, has decided to adhere unreservedly to the Austrian proposition.

"The Imperial Envoy has instructions, moreover, to

The Imperial Envoy has instructions, moreover, to "The Imperial Envoy has instructions, moreover, to transmit a copy of a protocol signed at Vienna on Feb. 1, which states that the representatives of Austria. France, Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey, have paraphrased the text of the above mentioned preliminatives, and have at the same time made known the intention of their courts to name plenipotentiaries who will assemble at Paris in the course of three weeks, at latest, in order to proceed to the formal conclusion of a preliminary convention to the negotiation of an armistice, and to the opening of negotiations for a definitive peace.

peace.
"It is a lively satisfaction for the Emperor Francis Joseph to be able to express, in the midst of the Governments of Germany, the hope that the moment at length draws nigh in which the unhappy complications of latter years will receive a pacine solution. His length draws nigh in which the unhappy complications of latter years will receive a pacine solution. His Majesty is convinced beforehand that the distinguished assembly will fully participate in his sentiments. If a guaranty was necessary in this respect, it would suffice to the Imperial Court to know that the Government of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the august friend and ally of the Emperor, has employed all its influence in order to bring Russia to conciliatory decisions, and that the language of the other German Courts, expressed at St. Petersburg, has contributed to the same end. the same end. "Hailed with joy in all parts of Europe, the return

Courts, expressed at St. Petersburg, has contributed to the same cold.

"Hailed with joy in all parts of Europe, the return to peace, the Imperial Government may be permitted to believe, will be received by the Diet with a peculiar satisfaction in consideration of the important bearing which the objects destined to constitute the tenor of the treaty of peace have upon the political and commercial interests of Germany.

"These conditions are the same in their essence as those of which the Confederation has already generally approved, by anterior resolutions, and the first two of which it has especially resolved to maintain in the point of view of German interests. If the bases for the maintenance of which the Confederation has in some degree pronounced, have received to-day a more complete development, the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris and London—whose deliberations could not but produce a programme of moderate peace—had but in view the double object of preventing in the most efficacious manner the return of the disastrous troubles which the world at this moment desires to see removed, and to secure, by a sufficiently precise wording of the preliminaries, a stronger guaranty for the reestablishment of a definitive understanding. The distinguished Governments of the Confederation will see that the guaranties which the future peace will bring will only be made the more precious for Germany by the development given to those points.

"On the other hand, the Diet will not misunderstand that the said Powers, faithful to the principles—the collective recognition of which forms the bond of their alliance—are conscientiously interdicted from any proposition which would not be fully justified by an incontestable European interest, and which, for this very reason, would not be of a nature which could not be honorably accepted by any one of the great Powers sharing in the first rank the responsibility of the peace and prosperity of Europe. The Imperial Court firmly believes that this spirit of moderation and of solicitude for t

give if the effect of again compromising the work of peace so auspiciously commenced.

"As a member of the Confederation, the Imperial Court hopes that the distinguished assembly will see in the present communication a motive for declaring, in the face of Europe, that entire Germany, united to Austria, accepts and is resolved to maintain the bases upon which the approaching Conferences are to build and consolidate a general peace."

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

the question of the Wensleydale peera, Lyndhurst and Derby, the leaders of the deny the right of life peers to sit or vote in Parliament, have obtained further time to search for precedents in support of their views. Lord Lyndhurst has given notice of a resolution that of a resolution that neither the patent to notice of a resolution that items the parties of a resolution that items are the writ of summons issued in pursuance of it, could entitle him to sit and vote in Parliament. Earl Granville stated that a steamer has been detached by the Government of India to suppress piracy in Chinese waters. Earl Granville was not prepared to say when the papers relative to the fall of Kars could be laid before the House.

THE NEW LOAN.

On Monday, the 18th, there was a numerous attendance of capitalists at the Treasury to hear the terms of the proposed loan and funding of exchequer bills. On the part of Government were present Lord Palmerston, Sir G. C. C. Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ton, Sir G. C. C. Lewis, Chancellot of the Exenequer, Sir Alander Spearman, J. Wilson, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The moneyed interest was represented by Baron Roths-child, Baron Goldsmidt, Messrs. R. & T. Thornton, Hutchinson, Capel, Mullins, Prescott, Hankey, Lau-rence, Uzielli, Norbury, Cazenove, Steer, Stern, Wil-kinson, Hunter, McGarel, Williams, Cohen, Burnand

nd others.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer read first the particulars of the proposed loan, which are subjoined. The announcement of the small amount of £5,000,000 erented surprise.

Particulars of the Loan.-1. The loan to be for the

sum of £5,000,000 sterling.

2. For every £100 subscribed in money the contractors to receive Three per Cent Consolidated Annuities, and the bidding to be made in such annuities.

3. The interest on the Three per Cent Consolidated.

Aunuities to commence from the 5th of January, 1856.

4. The days of payment and the proportions of the contributions to be as follows: ntributions to be as follows:

On Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1856, deposit of...... 20 per cent.
On Thursday, March 13, 1856, deposit of..... 25 per cent.
On Saturday, March 29, 1856, deposit of.... 25 per cent.
On Thursday, April 24, 1856, deposit of... 15 per cent.
On Thursday, April 24, 1856, deposit of... 15 per cent.

5. For each installment after the deposit a proportional amount of stock to be created for the contributors. The stock for the deposit to be created at the same time with that which will then be due on the last installment. 6. Scrip receipts will be issued by the Bank in the

usual manner.
7. The biddings to be made at the Treasury on

Friday, 22d, at 10 o'clock, morning.

The Chancellor then brought forward his proposal for funding Exchequer Bills as follows. In this case also the limited extent of the operation was also a

subject of remark:

Funding.—The amount of Exchequer Bills to be finded will be £3.000,000.

The deposit will be 20 per cent on the 26th of February, and the installments,

20 per cent on the 13th of March. 30 per cent on the 20th of March. 20 per cent on the 10th of April. 10 per cent on the 24th of April.

The contractors for the loan have the option of contracting for the Exchequer Bill funding on the same terms as shall be accepted for the loan.

In the event of the contractors wishing to pay money instead of Exchequer Bills, it will be received at £100 is, money for every £100 of Exchequer Bills. After some conversation on the details of the operations the capitalists retired. The Rothschilds, it is said, propose to take the whole amount.

AMERICA MUST BE PUT DOWN.

From The London Morning Part, Feb. 12.
The Government of the United States is the anomaly of the age. Viewed according to European nations, it can scarcely be called a government, for it is not the dominant authority within the widely-extended terri-

tory it professes to represent as executive. It cannot restrain its nominal subjects from acts aggressive and injurious toward other states in amity. It cannot punish those guilty of such acts; and even when laws have been passed declaring these acts criminal, there is no power of enforcing that iaw against what is called the popular feeling—in other words, against the clamor and agitation got up by interested busybodies, by political refugees and adventurers, by hot partisans of all manner of extreme opinions, and by election speculators. In more than haif the territory of the Union there is no police or government machinery of any kind to preserve order. Judge Lynch admissisters the only law recognized, and the population is armed, and embodies itself for purposes of offense as well as of defense, in the primitive way we may imagine our ancestors of Gaul and Germany to have done in the days of the Cæsars and Constantines.

The international law of Europe has grown up in the course of ages, and is now recognized as establishing control of the primarice of ages, and is now recognized as establishing controls for the quidance of States and nations pos-

Gaul and Germany to have done in the days of the Cosars and Cossantantines.

The international law of Europs has grown up in the course of ages, and is now recognized as establishing principles for the guidance of States and nations possessing Governments and dealing with one another through them—each Government being understood to represent, and being answerable for, its subjects. If the United States does not come within this category—that is, if the population, being such as it is, can neither be controlled nor bound by the acts and engagements of its Government—how deal with that State as such? It has different notions of right and wrong, and is as much without the pale of European principles as China or Japan, or the African communities, which do not recognize our international law, and toward which, therefore, a special course of proceeding is necessary and justifiable. When we make a treaty with Kathir chiefs, we know whom it binds and whom it does not bind, and act accordingly. What we see passing on the other side of the Atlantic threatens equal uncertainty in the dealings and diplomatic relations of well-ordered States with the populations located in the North American Union, and they must be dealt with differently from European communities whose Governments fully represent them.

Our readers will understand that we are led into these observations and are brought to this conclusion by the manner in which fillibustering expeditions are got upon in the United States of America. Heretofore it was Canada that was to be annexed—next it was Texas and other parts of Mexico—then it was Cuba. Now it is Nicarsgua that is the object of appetence and attack. We have heard, too, of a talk in some parts of the Union of getting up an expedition of the kind against Ireland. We may well ask is this peace or war, when such things occur daily! Everybody knows the way in which the tking is managed. Some adventurer of reckiess character and desperate fortune is designated as leader of an enterprise; emissaries are then se

are then sent to the country intended to be attacked, to intrigue with malcontents, and to get up grievances; and if they cannot produce a local insurrection, they contrive, at least, to get some strong proceeding to be taken against themselves or their fellow-conspirators, which will justify, or may be used to justify, the attempt to right themselves.

tempt to right themselves.

Their local newspapers are bribed to write up the cause; a committee is formed to work it by subscriptions, and to issue bonds repayable with enormous profit in case of success; volunteers are invited from the backwoods and hunting-grounds of the new States—all with the connivance, though of course with no octensible countenance, of the State's functionaries and local Government officers, the expedition is organized. If it proves successful, the conquered territory votes itself into the Union. If it fail, it is formally disavowed; but no punishment falls on the leaders and organizers of the expedition. The United States functionaries at Washington sometimes tender the serand organizers of the expedition. The United States functionaries at Washington sometimes tender the services of their Attorneys-General to prosecute. But let the evidence be never so perfect, neither judge nor jury dare convict. That is thoroughly understood and felt throughout the States from Maine to California. The mob would never suffer it; and the mob is the ruling power everywhere.

History has many precedents for fillibustering expensions on the filling power of Europe as elsewhere. The earliest on

History has many precedents for fillibustering expeditions out of Europe as elsewhere. The earliest on record was that of Jason, to the sea-coast of Circassia in search of the Golden Fleece. But the most signal were the crusades of the middle ages. The latest out of England was that of Sir Walter Raleigh to the El Dorado of South America, which, failing, was not without responsibility, like the similar expeditions from New-Orleans of the present day. Our transatlantic friends, however, will not seek their justification in such precedents of the olden time, when the relations and rights of nations were little understood. They are note likely to refer to the fraterizing proceedings of the revolutionary Government of France, at the end of the last century, by means of which that Government extended its dominion over Italy and Holland, and the Swise Cantons and elsewhere. There, no doubt, was in these proceedings some family likeness to the recent they justified and approved in the eyes of Europe? Let us only understand that the people of the United States claim to do all that the French did during the Revolution, and we shall know what we have to expect, and when and where to resist, and how to deal with them.

with them.

It concerns, we say, the general interest and the peace of Europe that its nations—and, indeed, that all states possessing Governments really representing and responsible for their subjects—should have a common understanding how to treat and deal with a Government that is not so de facto. France and England are now in that position relatively to one another and to the rest of Europe that they may take the lead in considering this question, and in agreeing to a joint action in the matter, which, if they can settle, they may invite the rest of Europe to accede to, and to join them in enforcing. A commencement has already been made in this course by some steps recently taken by these two Governments, and by the assurances of aid given by them to Spain for the protection of Cuba from filliby them to Spain for the protection of Cuba from dili-bustering enterprises. But the intrigues carried on by United States agents in Central America, and especially Walker's recent expedition against Nicaragua (to countenance and support which an United States rines have been employed in dispersing a body of Wal-ker's enemics, are proceedings so entirely opposed to the principles recognized and acted upon by European nations, that it is both fitting and necessary to extend the principles recognized and acced upon by European nations, that it is both fitting and necessary to extend the consideration given to the subject in its bearing on Cuba, and to agree upon a course of action for repression of this crooked policy of aggression, wherever it is displayed in the West, on the same ground, and for the same reagons, that it was deemed necessary to stop Russia's course of aggression in the East. It is fatal to peace and good fellowship that one party should be sincere in the desire not to offend, and scrupulous to do nothing aggressive and unjust, while the other is known to have opposite views, and to be swayed by opposite principles. Until this aggressive, willfully offending disposition is corrected and repressed, peace is a worse condition than war. Every concession made to preserve peace is encouragement to further injury, and each step gained makes more difficult future resistance, when it becomes unavoidable, as it will be sure to do sooner or later under that encouragement.

Therefore, we say that it is now especially indispensable that France and England should concert a declaration and a course of action bearing especially of the state of the state of the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of accionance of action bearing especially on the state of accionance of action bearing especially accionance of accionance of action accionance of acci

sable that France and England should concert a declaration and a course of action bearing especially on these fillibustering expeditions. The Monroe doctrine—which insolently assumes that no state of Europe, whether possessing colonies and territories in America and the West Indies or not, shall have a right of interfering with the States and Territories of that continent—is the first thing to be dealt with in the conferences on this point. That doctrine has been put forth in vaporing addresses and state papers addressed to the population of the United States, but never yet has been declared as a principle of action in her diplomacy. It is so directly offensive that every State of Europe would be warranted in regarding the official announcement of any intention to act upon such a Enrope would be warranted in regarding the officer announcement of any intention to act upon such a principle as a declaration of war, and in delivering passports to the Embassadors of the United States, in token of the suspension of further diplomatic

intercourse.

Those States that have possessions in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, should agree to adopt this course, and make it known that they are adopt this course, and make it known that they are resolved to do so; for it is absolutely necessary, as a preliminary step to any protest or action against filli-bustering, to deal thus with this assumption. If America were permitted to deny to European nations a voice in the affairs of that continent, the right of renonstrance against fillibustering, or of asking expla

nonstrance agone, nations even, ceases.

But how deal with fillibustering? If confined to land expeditions, there is no means of counteraction, except by employing agents and tendering advice and assistance to the parties attacked. The manner assistance to the parties attacked. except by employing agents and tendering avice ac-assistance to the parties attacked. The manner and extent of any nation's resort to such means must of course depend on its views of interest and expe-dience, but the right of freely using them may be de-clared on general grounds, and that is all that can be

But in regard to expeditions fitted out by sea the declaration of hostilities between the respective Gov-ernments, may be treated as pirates and seized as such. Let England and France agree to authorize and direct their vessels of war to detain and search every vessel employed upon such expeditions, and let every vessel employed upon such expeditions, and let them strengthen their squadrons so as to have vessels watching the line such expeditions must pursue, and they will be effectually stopped. And because the right of search will be the point upon which resistance would be made to such a scheme, and the inconvenience of detention is the ground for opposing that right, let a scale of demurrage per hour be agreed upon, regulated by the tunnage of the vessel stopped for search; and in case nothing suspicious be found on board to warrant seizure, let the detained vessel have the right of claiming this demurrage as a compensation for the inconvenience suffered.

A scheme based on these principles might at once

A scheme based on these principles might at once be concected by the two ruing maritime powers of

Europe, and might then be communicated to other nations for general adoption. If resisted by the United States, to whose vessels of war, under commission, equal powers would of course be conceded, the reason would be manifest—it could only be to secure immanity to fillibustering vessels, and upon that issue the States and orderly Governments of Europe must be prepared to insist, and carry out their scheme to the last extremity. The question is similar in its appeal to the moral sentiment and pacific disposition of nations, to that of the slave trade, which England has spent so much blood and treasure in suppressing. Let the measures taken against fillibustering be of the same character.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Asterian, Capt. Gay, from New-Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. On overhauling the ship the customs searchers found a mulatte girl concealed in the boatswain's bunk, where she had been secreted during the voyage, unknown to any one on board, excepting the boatswain. A reward of \$200 was offered at New-Orleans for the girl's apprehension. She is now at Liverpool.

was offered at New-Orieans for the girl's apprehension. She is now at Liverpool.

Rark Protens, of Shelburne, N. S., Capt. Harding,
from Liverpool to Jamaica, with a general eargo,
struck on the Blackwater bank, coast of Ireland, Feb.
12, and went to pieces; master and eleven men saved,
and one drowned. The mate got adrift in a boat, and

12, and went to pieces; master and eleven men saved, and one drowned. The mate got adrift in a boat, and has not since been heard of.

John Braham the vocalist, is dead, at the age of 78.

The Duke of Norfolk is also dead. The deceased Duke was at one time the head of the Roman Cathonic interest in England, but on the celebrated "Papal aggressions" a few years since, he joined the Anglican church.

aggressions" a few years since, he joined the Anglican church.

John Sadlier, M. P., had committed suicide. His body was found on Hampstead Heath, near the Jackstraw Castle Hotel. A bottle containing essential oil of bitter almonds, and a silver cream ewer containing the same poison, were found beside him. He formerly possessed a large fortune, which he lost by recent speculations in mines and railways.

Lords Cardigan and Lucan have each replied in The London Times to the allegations against them, founded on the report of the Crimea Commission.

The ship Vanguard had arrived at London with a cargo of rice from Madagascar, being the first importation of the kind direct from that island.

A company has been formed to work the iron mines of Nova-Scotia, to be called the Acadian Iron Company, with a capital of £200,000 in £5 shares. Among the Directors are persons connected with the trade of Sheffield.

Sheffield.

The Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers is the new Bishop of Carlisle. Archdeacon Courtenay, of Middlesex, is appointed Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

George W. Edwardes is appointed Governor of Lecture 1988.

FRANCE.

THE CONFERENCES—SHADE OF JEALOUSY.

The Paris papers are duller than usual. They contain numerous dreary articles on the approaching Conferences. The following paragraph, exhibiting as it does a suspicion of England's belief in the duration of the Anglo-French alliance, is worthy of extract. The Assemblée Nationale says:

"If even the approaching conclusion of a peace is not quite assured, it may be demanded in face of what danger are the formidable defensive works now being constructed at Portsmouth, erected? Assuredly the Russian squadron now buried in the harbor of Sevastopol was never a menace to the British coast, and the two remaining Russian squadrons still affoat at Croustadt and Helsingfors have shown that their ambition wisely consists in defense and not in attack. A war between England and the United States—a war which is by no means probable, notwithstanding the passing difficulties of the moment—could in no case expose the powerful squadron of Britain to be braved in port by the American navy. It is in vain that we search for the enemy against whom there is now a question of defending Portsmouth."

The French Government has resolved upon the publication of a complete collection of the early poetry of France; an imperial decree to that effect has appeared in the Moniteur. From the report of M. Fortoal, Minister of Public Instruction, upon which the measure is founded, it appears that the collection will extend to some forty volumes. Such a body of literature will include the epics in which the heroic exploits of the age of Charlemagne are celebrated; the saffical poems, such as the "Roman du Renart;" and the allegorical, represented by the "Roman de la Rose."

ture will include the epics in which the heroic exploits of the age of Charlemagne are celebrated; the saftical poems, such as the "Roman du Renart;" and the allegorical, represented by the "Roman de la Rose." Some historical poems relative to the Crusaders and to the life of Joan of Arc, by one of her cotemporaries, bave been lately discovered in the Vatican.

AUSTRIA.

THE ITALIAN AMNESTY.

Some additional particulars of the forthcoming Austrian annesty have transpired. It appears that, with few exceptions, the amnesty shall be general and unconditional; that it is to be made known individually to those whom it may concern, and not by Imperial decree. Those who choose to reenter and reassume their citizenship will be at once put in possession of their property. Those who do not return immediately may sell, and those who do neither before the expiration of the present year will be considered as dead, the first legal tion of the present year will be considered as dead, and their property will be passed over to their legal beirs, but it is not intended in any case to confiscate property to the Crown.

RUSSIA.

The Journal of St. Petersburg officially announces the marriage of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the Princess of Oldenburg, Alex-

andra Petrowna.

Prince Michael Gorchakoff, late Commander-inChief of the Czar's forces in the Crimea, entered Warsaw on Feb. 13 as Viceroy of Poland. In 1831 Gorchakoff, like Marshal Pashkiewitch, whom he succeeds,
took a considerable part in the re-conquest of the kingdom which he is now appointed to gevern, having under him the collective artillery of Pahlen's army. Art der him the collective artillery of Pahlen's army. At Ostrolenska, where he had under him seventy guns, the Poles rushed forward ten times against the Russian grenadiers, and ten times their attacking columns were shattered with grape and canister shot. At Grochow, and finally at the great day of Warsaw, he established similar claims to the reward he now obtains. Yet we read in the Brussels newspapers that "the choice of "the Emperor has been regarded with une vice satis-"faction in Poland."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Belte: J.

The Corron market has been quiet since the date of our last. Circular, the business for the three days being 77,000 bales, with 5,000 to exporters and speculators. The market closes tamely, at prices slightly in favor of buyers. The Manchester market is quiet to-day, with steady sales for Yarns and Goods. When it is rather more demand, at an advance of 1d. \$70 %. Flour dull at the previous quotations. Indian Corn 1/6 \$\tilde{\phi}\$ quarter lover.

Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Circular.

Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Circular.

Per Haltic.

Our last advices were per America on the 15th inst.

Bernstylfys since Friday have been much depressed, and sales have been much depressed, and sales have been much depressed, and sales have been much expressed, and sales have been much expressed, and a moderate business war done in Whest, at about Friday's quotations, for the ordinary run of red, while the finer descriptions both of red and white were more in demand, at an advance of 1d to 2d \$70 B\$. We quote red 9 11 to 10 3, white 10 6 to 11 1 \$70 B\$. Flour is in better demand, and is more easy to sell that on Friday, but scarcely quotably dearer; Western Canal 3d to 3d, Fhiladelphia, Belifinore, and Ohio 3f to 38. Indian Corn yesterday was sold as low as \$2/8 for Mixed; to-day it was less freely obtained; and at the close, anadvance of 6d \$70 m. was demanded. We quote Mixed \$3/6 to 3d, White 3d to 3d, \$4 400 B\$.

Provisions—Beef—An impression prevails that we have touched the lowest. There is some inquiry for Cieveland brands, at about 100 \$7 there. Pork—Business is restricted for wall of stock. Bacon is in fair demand at 5d to 52/ for long and short mids, rib in; and 53/10 3d, for short mids, and bonelees. Si tos. Shoulders sold to-day by auction at 39/10 39/6 \$7 cm.

Tallow very flat; North American nominally 56/1.

Land—The market is very unsettled, and prices irregular; 50/10 56/6 is the narcest quotation.

Clover Seed—Sica. of fine American realized 70/4 \$7 cm.

Supposed Runaway Boy .-- A shrewd, intelligent

boy, about eleven years old, who pretends to be lost, is at the Mayor's office, Philadelphia. On Saturday night he came in the care from New-York, and on his arrival at the Kensington depot he was placed by the conductor in the hands of the Police of the Eleventh District, by whom he was lodged in the Station-House. The boy told a well-concocted story, by way of accounting for his being upon the cars. He says his name is Charles Odell, and that until three or four weeks ago he lived in Newburgh, New-York, with his stepfather. Henry E. Fuller, who was in the dry-goods business in that place. His grandfather, Mr. E. L. Woolsey, he says, is Captain of the steamboat Illinois, Woolsey, he says, is Captain of the steamboat Illinois, and lives in Grand street, Newburgh. He says his father came to Philadelphia three or four weeks ago, and opened a dry-goods store, but where the store is he is unable to say. On Friday, according to the story of the youth, he wanted a ride, and managed to sanggle himself over to Camden, where he got upon the cars and went to Jersey City, where he spent the night in the Station-House. On Saturday he got upon the cars and was passed over the road free, and was finally put into the hands of the Police, at Kensington, by the conductor, to whom he told that he was seeking for his parents in Philadelphia.